days after the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury days after the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury on their appeals.

"You ask what is the remedy! It is very simple—more judicial force. The precise way in which our over-worked judges and overcrowded calendars shall be relieved has been the subject of agreat deal of discussion, relieved has been the subject of agreat deal of discussion, and the trouble is Congress does not adopt any way. The best plan which I know of is that embodied in the Davis hill previding for intermediate courts of appeal in the different circhits. If Congress would quit making new hitgation by tinkering the tariff, and adopt some measure or other to provide courts to construct the tariff which we have, we should at least know what the law is. The saving to the Government of interest alone would go far to pay the expense of the new courts or additional judges. The claims involved in these cases against the Government, which must certainly be paid some time, amount to many millions of dollars, and on them all, during all these years of delay, interest is running at six per cent against the Government to which the money is worth only three."

# THE CONTAGION BUGABOO. ITS TRUE INWARDNESS EXPOSED.

VIEWS OF A WIDELY KNOWN FARMER AND STOCK KEEPER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: That reverend joker, Sidney Smith,

once related how a "local" preacher, short of original matter, read a purchased sermon, which chanced to be an which was ravaging the country. The honest town officials, wonderfully scared, wanted to know where this dreadful disease was raging that they might take immediate works and the country of the country old one on the subject of a dreadful visitation of cholera diate measures to put a stop to it. Said the preacher, "I don't know anything more about it than that I find it in my sermon." This is precisel, the idea which occurs to erned the better it was. Three real Christians made a a reader of the lately published report of the so-called National Convention of Cattle Breeders, etc., etc., held in Chicago last November as a lever to apply the pressure in the settled plan for squeezing out of the United States Treasury \$250,000 or \$500,000 for the purpose of investigating contagious diseases of animals. The speakers all talked of the most dreadful diseases, but chiefly pleuro-pneumonis, which prevailedail over. Then "all over" was reduced to certain Atlantic States. tain Atlantic States; then to certain portions of cer-tain Atlantic States; then to a very small pertion of a few of the Atlantic States, and lastly to a few portions of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. But even this was too much, for New-York repudiated the soft impeachment; Maryland was declared terly free from it; no one could say where it was existng in New Jersey; and even the chief cook of the diseased meat admitted that the report that it existed in Bradford County, Penn., was not to be relied on. As no one appeared to defend Virginia, it may be concluded that that is the guilty State, the "Achan" who is troubling the camp. And here was a convention called to listen to the most alarming reports of the prevalence of a most destructive contagious disease, and the most persistent efforts of a few perseveringly inquisitive persons could not get a statement of one place where it really exists.

No doubt there are occasionally sporadic cases of which cases it seems to be more virulent than in those which have a native source. There are a few spots upon which have a native source. There are a few spots upon which any one in search of the disease can find it at almost any time; but the owners of herds of which the environments are favorable to attacks quickly recognize the disease and hurry the animal to the butcher as quickly as possible. Means for preventing its importation are already in successful, operation, and pinets, days are already in successful operation, and ninety days quarantine of all imported animals is deemed quite, sufficient for the purpose. The truth is, that by some means and for some purpose a popular by some means and for some purpose a popular and noisy actiation is kept up in regard to contagious diseases of animals. The grossest false-hoods were spread abroad about Eastern caives. It was said that forty per cent of them died on the passage West. No doubt of some shipments a great many were lost, but simply because shim and butterndik culves, soft and unseasoned, were purchased by inexperienced shippers and were unable to eat and digest enough hay to keep alive on the journey. In other ways a vast amount of exageration has been indulged in in regard to the assumed danger of contagion. No cattle go from the seasonad to the West except imported pure-bred stock, and this is already quarantined sufficiently. No canger of the slightest kind can occur for our Texan cattle in regard to Texan fever, for already some millions of them have been driven all over the plains and are now heared as far north as Montana without any trouble whatever, and moreover there is no possibility of ever freeing these cattle from their special virus, which is only noxious to other cattle, and which does not hart them, from the very nature of it.

In viewing these facts in the light of the past history of

on the very nature of it. in viewing these facts in the light of the past history of

# PULPIT THOUGHTS.

Mr. Beecher said in his morning sermon in

EXTRACTS FROM YESTERDAY'S SERMONS MR. BEECHER ON CHURCH QUARRELS.

Plymouth Church yesterday, that the Gospel could never be preached fully, but it could be lived. Its manifestation was not in words, but in living actions. When men said the power of the Gospel was in theology, it was a lie. Men endowed with true love were efficient in all ages, The glowing, enthusiastic soul had great contagious power. No crowned power, no sworded power, no philo. sophic power, no æsthetic power, no artistic power was like the power of God in man. This power was the centre and genius of Christ's Gospel. Christ-likeness was the aim of preaching and should be the aim of all life. Merely to be saved from hell was a motive of fear, and carnal, but to be Christ-like was high and noble-The aim of the ministry was not merely to save men from their sins, but to enable them to reach the high character which would save them from everything. Any guide post was good if it vointed right, even if it was an old, dry, chestnut post. When men drier than Noah's Ark to-day criticised the which been drier than Noan's Ark to-day criterised the wide-horizoned, zealous man, they criticised themselves most of all. Why was it after 1.800 years that four-fifths of the globe was without the Gospell It was because men had put the emphasis on the wrong parts of the Gospel. Too much stress had been laid on belief in certain doctrines. A man might believe all that and yet not manifest Christ. To substitute doctrine for a godly-life was wrong. The pomp and glory of a material organization, without a true life in it, was not Christianty. It was apostacy to put anything in the place of the living Christ. In seeking unity of belief in the Church a mistake had been made. Some were color-blind and could only see red nitions and by the spinnings of dogma. It would never come through the intellect. The less a church was govchurch, and 3,000 persons did not unless they were like church, and 3,000 persons the late three in conclusion.

"I was not born a Baptist, nor a Methodist, nor a Presbyterian. I was born a baby, and my mother was my saintly teacher. Men of all denominations are my brothers if they live Christ-like lives.

brothers if they live Christ-like lives.

"A quarrel in a church is a holiday in hell. Better burn down the church, disband the whole hive of wasps. Cailing a council will not settle the difficulty. If men have not the sweet spirit of Christ, they are not fit to be in a church. I have had two resolutions for many years. I will not quarrel with any man or denomination trying to do good, how diverse he or they will be from me or my teachings. I never, never, never, unless I am in an insane asylum, will quarrel with my own crurch. I would go into the wilderness first. You are all at peace now, and so this serman is appropriate. It would not do not not peace host you were quarrelling, for you would say I was on one side. May that God who for thirty-eight years has given internal peace to this church, amid all external shocks, give us peace until we enter the land where peace reims evermore."

EESEMBLANCE THROUGH FELLOWSHIP.

RESEMBLANCE THROUGH FELLOWSHIP. In preaching from II. Corinthians iii., 18th verse, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said: "We are transformed to what we beold. Every intent look is a line by which transforming influences come upon us. We grow into Christlikeness by turning to Him. We are changed—the passive voice. He conservates us, not we ourselves. We are saved, we pleuro-pneumonia of the contagious form occurring, but with few exceptions these are of no scrious character, the sun. The mount lowers to the valley, the valley rises to the hill. Every man is part chameleon. The strong

The Rev. James Chambers, in Calvary Presbyterian Church, preaching from Amos iii. 6, said: "There has always been great mystery about the dealings of God with men. We think often we have a theory which will explain that dealing, but some dread event happens and our theory toppies over. Pestilence, peril by fire, and perishing such as is being witnessed in the West, by floods, present problems which human theories will not cover. Often God's "ways are past finding out," but those ways are according to plan. Evil is of three kindsmetaphysical, physical and moral. The text deals with the second of these, physical evil or calamity. The Prophet's question expects a negative. There is a rose-colored kind of question expects a negative. There is a rose-colored kind of morality which scouts such a thought. God is tee good to cause suffering, says this lavender theology. It would make a God whose chiefest attribute would be infinite imbecility. Such is an unserpitural and an unspiritual God. God works by law, but He is not worked at all. 'All things are lawful,' but law is God working. There is no law back of or above the eternal I am. Many people, being superstitions, think they are saints, and when calamity comes see in it a judgment. But it descends 'on the just and the unjust.' The primitive theory of calamity is too narrow, Job's experience bursts it. 'Ye thought evil,' said Joseph to his brethren, 'God meant it for good.' The mission of calamity is what God means.

"There's some sort of goodness in things evil, Would men observingly distil it out."

THE USES OF SUFFERING.

true end of life. No man is a true Christian who does not realize that the end is not the salvation of his miserable soul, but the glorifleation of God. Activity in the use of the means which promote growth is necessary. If the soul is to grow their can be no such thing as sloth in the spiritual life. Helps to this growth are earnest, trustful prayer: the right use of the sacraments, and good works done without asking what reward God will give in return. Then comes the question of questions in regard to the higher Christian life. The one great transcending influence to promote Christian growth is the consciousness of God's presence within you. I speak in an unknown tongue to some of you. The butterfly of fashion, the creature of this world, cannot comprehend what this consciousness of God's presence means. The consciousness that, do what we will in the line of duty, there is with us a hand with mail-marks on it, a brow with the imprint of the crown of thorns upon it, and feet that have walked in the Valley of the Shadow of death, and that we are encircled by the power of an all-supporting love, gives strength to bear and to do, that could be obtained from no other source."

GENESIS AND REVELATION.

GENESIS AND REVELATION. The Rev. Dr. John Hall took his text in the merning from Genesis, and said: "No minister need hesitate to preach from the Book of Genesis. Christ has indersed it, and no one whose opinion is worth listening to has said he was in error. Mistakes, indeed, have been made in interpreting it, but few in number compared with those made by its opponents. There was need of a book of beginnings to answer the natural questions of the human mind. God has also seen fit to give us a book of the endings. There is a certain amount of uncertainty and indefiniteness in the last, because if all were clear we should have history written in advance and that would interfere with man's freedom. Many things have been read into this first chapter of Genesis. The book is written for man, and the subject is the earth. Man was made in the image of God; not the material part, for God is a spirit. There are some attributes in which man cannot be in the likeness of God, namely: Immutability, omniscience and omnipresence. But there are other attributes which we possess in a lower degree, in theology, the red of belifire. Well, red was good as a namely, love, hope, memory, distinction between right and wrong, etc. Is there anything in the remainder of revelation which sets this account of man's origin aside as a myth? which sets this account of man's origin aside as a myth? is there anything in science! Men of science have been busy in showing our relation to the lower animals. Now let them show our relation to God. Can they bring forward any proofs that mankind formerly lived without love, hope, memory and a distinction between right and wrong! But there came a change to the race. One of the attributes which man had neommon with God was the choice between good and evil. He chose the wrong. Is it incomprehensible! Do we not see the choice unde every day! Are not men and women falling all around us! When we quarrel with the fact that the evil consequences nave continued we are quarrelling with the every-day facts of God's providence. The image of God explains the strange mixture of good and evil which we see in men and in ourselves. It also explains the doctrine of regeneration. There is a need of it, for we are out of harmony with Him. It is the making of new moral qualities within us—giving a new trend to our characters."

THE UNIVERSALITY OF GOD'S KINGDOM. in us-giving a new trend to our characters."
THE UNIVERSALITY OF GOD'S KINGDOM.

The Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., preached in the Fortyeighth Street Collegiate Church on Matthew vi., 10. In the course of the sermon he said: "There is no recogni-tion of man as coming from a moliusk in this prayer. But the constitutional capacity of the soul in man for the divine life is recognized. Poets have said, 'We look to the gods for external things, yet we expect to develop our inner natures ourselves. The soul of man is to work God's will intelligently, not mechanically. Think of the effect of this. Every despotism has to go down before the intelligence and power of the human soul. When men are universally obedient to God in love, then you will have a perfect society. It is heaven on earth that is contemplated in that prayer. This prayer casts grealight on the nature of Christ. There is the loftiest idea cannot save ourselves. We give and take effects. light on the nature of Christ. There is the loftiest idea of history ever offered on earth—an idea unknown outside of Jesus himself. An idea that is never to lose its hold on the intellects, consciences and hearts of the world. Measure Christ with any man in the world, and Hatewers above all. He saw beyond the horizon of the

towers above all. He saw beyond the horson of present.

"What is the purpose of the Gospel of Christ? It is given of God to Infall the request of this prayer. Some think it is an ideal scheme, but it is the one bractical scheme on earth. It transforms the human heart. The New Testament is small, but the small has the greatest power. This small New Testament is the power to conquer the world. This petition gives us the test by which to measure every century, invention and human life. All should trust to the advancement of this kinedom of God. Every ungodly life, no matter how intellectual, is disgraceful, because it hinders the progress of this kingdom. The greatest enterprise on earth is to help in answering the Lord's Prayer."

MINISTERS AND THEATRES.

The Rev. Justin D. Fulton, at the Clermont Avenue Temple, in the evening, preaching on "Ministers and Theatres," said-"Paul was a good minister of Christ. He was never once caught by a theatre manager. He never turned his back on Christ that he might have the would unbinshingly step from the pulpit to the stage.

THE MERCILESSNESS OF NATURE.

MR. TALMAGE POINTS THE MORAL OF THE FLOODS. "The floods have lifted up, O Lord, the floods have lifted up their voice," was Mr. Talmage's text yesterday morning. He said in part:

The cry of anguish has been heard across the land, and those pulpits which are not icebergs must sympathize with the cry. The first lesson of the flood is the merclessness of natural forces, and the failure of natural religion. What naturalist can bear of mercy or love in the Ohio floods tThe floods have no more pity for a drowning child than

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vised fanles. The candidate referred to was willing to admit that the Bible contained the word of God. but de-nied that as a whole it was the word of God. Wheever there may be among us that cannot accept the true doc-trine that the Bible is the word of God can at least carn a reputation for honesty by going to his own place. Our Church is broad and roomy, but not roomy enough for the infideis and contemers of God's Word. We need an undivided and faithful Church against which the scepticism of the day cannot prevail. It is our imperative duty that we who agree in essentials should not waste time in any controversy while the enemy is thundering at the gate.

not waste time in any controversy while the enemy is thundering at the gate.

"We are now on trial and the Christian people of this land are looking to this Church to stand up in the defence of sound wards, praying fervently at the same time for all those in positions of responsibility and authority, lest any administration, after beginning with high promise, should falter before the demands of the hour, and it should be declared of its head, as was declared even of one remiss in his relations to a more human religion, that he was too inactive to secure the enthusiasm of the people and too negligent of the temples of the gods."

NO INTENTION TO VACATE HIS PULPIT.

Bishop J. A. Paddock of Washington Territory preached yesterday morning at the Anthen Memorial Church in Forty-eighth-st., in behalf of domestic missions. After introducing him the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton said: "There seems to have been some confusion respecting who was to occupy my pulpit this morning, several contradictory notices having been given. I would say that I had no intention of vacating my pulpit." The church was well filled, and a few persons left after the

New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 17 .- At the close of an entertainment given here on Friday evening for the benefit of the Union Armory fund, there was a singular and unusual tion. Among the "articles" offered for sale were thirteen "old maids," so called, upon each of whom there was spirited bidding for a time. As each of the ladies was maked the youth or age of the "article" could not be divined. The highest price realized was forty cents, and the lowest twenty-three cents. Each lady was "pur-chased" by a different gentlemen. When the market was exhausted there was an unmasking, and the lowest figures proved to have been expended upon the wealthlest and handsomest young ladies of the city.

### THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

In yesterday's issue THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE presented numerous features of interest, such as a special cable letter on leading London topics; musical, dramatic, art and social reviews of the week; review with copious extracts of T. W. Barnes's "Memoir of Thurlow Weed"; London letter from G. W. S. about Sarah Bernhardt Mary Auderson, and the white elephant ; Paris letter about M. and Mme. Clemenceau and M. Edmond About; Washington letter about Presidential candidates; 'Broadway Note-Book"; topics in leading cities; 'London Gossip"; Orenberg, Russia, letter about the homeward journey with De Long's remains; "Jack's Courtship"; Pulpit sketch of the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, and much other matter especially prepared for The SUNDAY TRIBUNE. News of the day was fully given, and the following is a brief sum-

mary of leading topics:

FORMIGN.—A large meeting was held in England Saturday to denonnee the Government's Egyptian policy.

Mr. Elton, Conservative, was elected to Parliament from Somerset, West. — A report that Bismarck returned the Honse resolution in regard to Herr Lasker is confirmed. — Baron Carlingford had an interview with cattle-traders in relation to the importation of cattle to England, and M. Roudaire has been given authority to carry out his scheme in the Desert of Sahara.

Negotuations are pending to prevent the Fortesene mary of leading topics:

carry ont his scheme in the Desert of Sahara.

Negotiations are pending to prevent the FortescheGarmoyle case from going before a jury.

Domestic.—The investigation of the Copiah
County outrages was continued in NewOrleans. — The water was rising slowly
in the lower Ohio. — The experiments
were continued on the body of the young woman
in Warren, Ohio, supposed to be in a trance. —

A contractor of the Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad was captured by Italian workmen — A cable company has been formed at
Trenton.

Trenton.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Contractor McDonald refused to answer questions before the Senate Committee on Cities Saturday, and by the advice of his counsel left the room. Thirty-three of the fitty-three members of the Charter Reform Committee met and organized. The funeral of Assemblyman Roosevelt's wife and mother took place in Dr. Hall's church. David Dows talked about Mr. Riddle's connection with the Rock Island Railroad and Mr. Cable's election to its presidency. The collection of money for the flood sufferers was continued. The winter games of the Manhattan Athletic Club were held in Madison Square Garden. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 86.19 cents.

Stocks were active in spots and generally were higher, but at the end were feverish and irregular.

Copies may still be obtained at the office of The

for a drowning rat; no more pity for a household than manipulation as the market in United certificates has for the timbers of a bridge. What do the floods care been for weeks past statistics count for little. In the

# THE MONEY MARKET.

The commercial and mercantile interest had to contend against circumstances and conditions that were unusually adverse to activity and improvements. Not only were some of the Western valleys flooded to such an extent that the amount of damage cannot be estimated, but the whole country suffered from a spell of unfavorable weather that was as unseasonable in its character as it was unprecedented in its duration. Added to that, one set of speculators in grain and provisions " made it for another set of speculators, warm" thus showed the difference between market values and those values at the which exports can be made. Toward the end of the week, however, the Chicago prices vielded, as the receipts of grain thus far exceeded the shipments eastward. The net result of the speculation as compared with the last prices of Saturday, February 10, were advances; wheat about 14 cents; corn 1@112 cents; pork 8212 cents and lard 25 cents.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western points of accumula-

tion for four weeks compare as follows: RECKIPTS.
Wheat.
Week ended Jan. 26 bush. 644,390
Week ended Feb. 2 bush. 582,355
Week ended Feb. 9 bush. 453,975
Week ended Feb. 16 bush. 444,790 Corn. 2,446,800 2,738,651 2,536,510 2,298,250

Week ended Feb. 2 bush. 644,300 2,440,800 12,300,100 841,700 1811PMENTS. Week ended Feb. 10 bush. 444,700 2,285,280 951,575 Week ended Feb. 10 bush. 444,700 2,285,290 951,575 Week ended Feb. 10 bush. 444,700 2,285,200 951,575 Week ended Feb. 10 bush. 444,700 2,285,200 951,575 Week ended Feb. 10 bush. 325,700 1,220,230 745,885 Week ended Feb. 2 bush. 235,120 1,343,500 561,550 Week ended Feb. 10 bush. 210,400 1,384,000 645,000 Week ended Feb. 10 bush. 244,000 2,285,000 Week ended Feb. 2 bush. 202,430 1,384,000 645,000 Week ended Feb. 10 bush. 244,000 2,285 tons. 200,600 Week ended Feb. 10 bush. 244,000 2,285 tons. 200,600 Week ended Feb. 2 bush. 202,430 1,384,000 645,000 Week ended Feb. 10 bush. 244,000 2,285 tons. 200,600 Week ended Feb. 2 bush. 202,430 1,384,000 645,000 Meek ended Feb. 2 bush. 202,44 1,400 645,000 Meek ended Feb. 2 bush. 202,44 1,400 645,000 Meek ended Feb. 2 bush. 202,44 1,400 Meek ended Feb. 2 bush. 202,44

267 bales, against 100,519 bales for last year, and the totals since September 1 are 2,767,144 bales for this year, against 3,106,100 bales last year.

In iron and iron manufactures, the markets continue imertive, and quotations are unchanged. The product of iron in December, 1883, was 79,920 tons, and the unsold stocks on January 1, 1884, were 119,996 tons; the product in January was 64,631 tons, and the unsold stocks on February 1 were 102,255 tons. This shows that in January there was 17,740 tons more went into consumption than was produced during the month. Steel rails are dull at \$35 and are hardly steady at the quotation. The warm and unseasonable weather of the last two weeks has checked the business in domestic sizes of anthracite coal, and there is an accumulation of stocks. The output of this year to February 10 was 2,346,008 tons against 2,974,235 tons to the same time of 1883. The Engineering and Mining Journal says:

The competition of bituminous coal is assuming a grave

same time of 1883. The Engineering and Mining Journal says:

The competition of bituminous coal is assuming a grave aspect. The authracite companies cannot expect to obtain the contracts of the Eastern mills unless they come down to \$4, delivered at Boston. When we state that last year contracts were made on the basis of about \$4.75, the gravity of the situation will be appreciated. Unless the smoke of poorly managed bitumineus fires is a serious drawback, consumers will prefer the soft coal when prices are the same. Assuming that the trade for steam purposes agreeates about 3.000,000 tons of anthracite per annum, of which the bulk is broken, it will be seen that the companies will have to turn quite a heavy quantity into donestic sizes. On the other hand, it may be considered that the natural increase is the consumption of anthracite for household purposes is not, on an average, much less than 10 per cent annually. The possible loss of the sizam trade, therefore, means only a slight and temparary half in the development of this great industry.

Probably the dry goods trade suffered as much as,

development of this great industry.

A contractor of the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad was captured by Italian working — A cable company has been formed at Trenton.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Contractor McDonald refused to answer questions before the Senate Committee on Cities Saturday, and by the advice of his counsel left the room. Thirty-three of the fitty-three members of the Charter Reform Committee met and organized. The funeral of Assemblyman Roosevelt's wife and mother took place in Dr. Half's church. David Dows talked about Mr. Riddle's connection with the Rock Island Raidroad and Mr. Cable's election to its presidency. The collection of money for the flood sufferers was continued. The winter games of the Manhatian Athletic Club were held in Madison Square Garden. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (412 lo grains), 86.19 cents.

The plethoric condition of the money market has been for weeks were active in spots and generally were higher, but at the end were feverish and irregular. Coples may still be obtained at the office of The Tribuxe or by mail. Price, 3 cents.

\*\*THE PETROLEUM MARKET.\*\*

New York, Feb. 17.

In a speculation so entirely governed by manipulation as the market in United certificates has been for weeks past statistics count for little. In the server, and be read to the subject. But, for the size, that ranged from 2 to 1 per cent, furnished nothing new to be said on the subject. But, for the first time in many weeks, the Treasury added nothing of the wavilable supply; on the other hand, it took out of this market \$1,900,000, besides \$180,000 paid in gold to the Sub-Treasury for silver certificates to be issued at other sub-treasuries, a simple exchange operation by which, for the time being the Treasury loads that additional amount of silver certificates. There also, as indicated by the bank statement, was an outgo of currency to the interior, so that, contrary to general expectation, the bank statement, was an outgo of currency to the interior, so the contractions of \$1,083,600 to th money, and by reason of the large expansio loans a loss of \$1,083,600 to the surplus serves. Yet the statement still shows cash

Central firsts, 5 per cent; New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, first 6s, 23t per cent; East Tennessee, Virgnia and Georgia consol 5s, 1 per cent; St. Paul firsts, Pacific and Western division 5a per cent, and Manitoba consols rose 14 per cent. The West Shore first 5s were active within a range of 2 per cent, but show no final change in figures.

RAILROAD EARNINGS. MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN. | Number of miles | 275 | 306 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 326

Net earnings \$13,221,429 \$14,301,977 \$13,090,823

......51,831 100. 59.112 100. 40,212 100. The totals of each article carried by all the rail-

roads in the weeks of three years were as follows:

Weeks ended February 16— 1832, 1883, 1884
Floor, tons. 10,816 10,308 8,36
Grain, tons. 32,903 87,843 25,26
Provisions, tons. 8,112 10,961 6,58 51,831 59,112 40.212 The following were Saturday's quotations for unlisted securities:

# MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK MINING EXCHANGE. NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1884.

	I-ACTUAL SALES				SHARES	
Name.	Open in r.	High est.	Low-	Final	SOLD.	
Bassick	9.75	9.75		9.75	100	
Bechtel	,12	.15	.12	.15	200	
Beile Isle	.40		.40	40		
Bonanza King	19.00	11(N)O	10.00	10.00	1,400	
Buiwer		1.55	1.60	1.60	200	
California.		40.1	25	127	300	
Cuetie Creek			.10	.15	500	
Chrysolite		+1.05	*1.05		300	
Climax		.06	,06	.06	200	
Con. Pacific			.35		204 500	
Dahlouega			.01		704	
Durango					100	
Eastern Oregon				.09	5	
Eureka Con			12.50			
Green Mountain		12 10	2.05			
Hall and Anderson		1.30		1.30	10	
Harlem M. and Mining Co		072				
Horn Sliver		6.78	16.78	10.78	30	
Little Pittsourg		100	27.0	190	90	
Martin White		20	:08	.75	10	
Northern Belle			+15			
Oriental-Miller	100	1.23	1.23			
Ophir						
Rising Suu						
Robinson Con						
Sonora Con						
State Line 2 and 3						
Standard Con		11				
SutroTunnel	-	-	-	-		
Total sales for the day	******	*****	******		17,58	
I Buyer 60 days, 10.25.			5 days			
* Seller 60 days, 1.05.				8, .10.		
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	40.7	Sept Vienes	All Co. of come	100		

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

Yesterday.	To-day.	Yeste	rday. 1	Fo-day
Aita 1.75 Bescher 1.81 Bedie fale. 40 Bodie Con 7.12 Con Pacific 57 Day 257 Eureka Con 1.25 Gould & Curry 1.22 Hale *Norrosa 1.75 Martin White 70	1.75 .90 40 7.00 2375 2375 2375 1.025 1.025		2.75 .05 1.25 .50 2.25 2.75 1.75	2.00 2.873 .05 1,25 .35 .55 3.123 2.75 1.75 2.50

The Bonanza King Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share.

SUNDAY, Feb. 17.-P. M. The business in mining stocks last week was drifting backward toward an uninteresting and insignificant market. Tha sales amounted only to 103,246 shares, against 194,000 shares for the preceding week, and the fancy shares monopolized a large part of that that was done. Less interest was manifested in the Bodie properties, and Bulwer shares declined from \$2 30 to \$1 60. Standard was quiet and steady at about 634, and closed at 65a, and Bodie Consolidated was neglected. Bonsoza King is a new stock that was brought out in this market during the week, and it ruled steady at \$10. The mines of the company are situated in Providence, San Bernardino County, Cal. The total product of 1883 was \$600,000, and for January it was \$57,000. The company has paid its dividends of \$25,000 each—December, 1883, January and February, 1884. The market generally ruled weak

# COURT CALENDARS-FEBRUARY 18.

SCPREME COURT-CHAMBERS - Before Donobue, J.-Third Monday motion calendar Term.—Before Lawrence. J.—SUPERSE COLUMN—SECIAL TERM.—Before Lawrence. J.—SUPERSE COLUMN—SECIAL TERM.—Before Lawrence. J.—SUPERSE COLUMN—SECIAL TERM.—Before Lawrence. J.—Superse Lawrence OMMON PLEAS - SPECIAL TERM - Before Larremore, J .-

MMON PLEAS-EQUITY TRAM-Before Van Hoesen, J .-CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PAST I.—Before Hawes, J.—No. 1554, 805, 194, 208, 215, 144, 304, 687, 744, 1214, 314, 2191, 202 802, 3191, 202

CITY COURT-TRIAL THEM-PARTIL-Before Nehrbes, J.

Nos. 787, 187, 189, 721, 727, 789, 784, 787, 792, 2885, 873,
1101, 874, 874, 111, 880, 583, 787, 774, 788, 790, 792, 829,
2259, 2841, 545, 11, 300, 900, 901, 902, 903.

CITY COURT-THAIL TREE-PART III. Before McAdam
C. J. Nos. 247, 344, 1668, 51, 507, 1825, 903, 709, 713, 274,
265, 49, 348, 347, 649, 1047, 2361, 2318, 2208, 892, 493.